645

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, July 1, 1796. Number 513.

WANTED,
a number of good Axe Men,
to be employed in cutting the Road from Pittsburgh to Le Bœuf. Apply to
JAMES G. HERON, or
DUNNING M'NAIR.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1796.

TAKEN up on the waters of Dunlap's creek in Fayette county, Luzerne township, a dark bay MARE, about twelve or fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, a blaze in her face, three white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN FRAME.
July 19, 1796.

Three Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber living on Robinson run, near Washington, a Mare about two years old past, of a bay colour, a black mane and tail, and a white star in her forehead, paces and trots. Whoever returns the same to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.
JOSEPH POTTER.
June 29, 1796.

FOR SALE.
ABOUT One Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, situate in the forks of Yough, where there is now a public house kept, known by the sign of the Black Horse—there is about fifty acres of cleared land, under good fence, 9 of which are meadow; there is an orchard of one hundred apple trees, seventy of which have borne these five years, a good spring for a distillery, a large dwelling house, barn, and horse stable. The situation is very pleasant, within one mile of the Monongahela river, on the road leading from Washington to Philadelphia—Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Elizabeth Town, or to ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Esq. Pittsburgh.
GABRIEL PETERSON.
June 20, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 9th of April last, from the mouth of Youghiogeny, an iron grey Mare, about eleven years old, branded R. C. a short tail, paces; also a Colt of the same colour, one of his hind feet white, two years old past. Whoever takes up said horse and returns them to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
DANIEL LAWRENCE.
June 18, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the fifth instant, an indented servant Boy named FRANCIS CRAIG, 15 or 16 years of age, had on a new milled linsey coat of a wine colour, red and white striped cotton jacket, brown coloured trowsers, two shirts of coarse cotton (one of them) and took with him other cloaths unknown. The above reward will be given to any person who will confine the servant in any jail in Pennsylvania, and double charges if brought home
JOHN CRAIG.
Youghiogeny Valley, June 9, 1796.

Two Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber living in Fayette county, George township, within two miles of Union Town, a brown mare about ten hands high, rising three years old, one hind foot white, a large star in her forehead, trots and paces, low carriage. The above reward will be paid for delivering said mare to the subscriber, and reasonable charges.
JOSEPH HADLEN.
June 9, 1796.

WHEREAS an agreement took place some time ago between Stephen Hall & Elijah Hall, respecting the sale of a tract of land, I have discovered heretofore a disposition to contravene said Hall's agreement, and give the land as he had agreed, but the said Haden absents himself for near three years, and not coming forward to fulfil his part of the bargain, I give this notice, that I will retain the land in question (the right being invested in me) and am ready to refund when the said Haden or the said Hall, although I do not conceive myself obliged to do even that; and those who wish to purchase will govern themselves accordingly.
JOSEPH DOWNER.
Youghiogeny Forks, May 25, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward
STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh a bright sorrel MARE, with a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 8 years old. The above reward will be paid for delivering said Mare to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, together with reasonable charges.
ISAAC GREGG.
June 8, 1796.
N. B. A Kentucky Boat, 40 feet long, for sale. Enquire as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
WE the subscribers, having drawn a Lot at M'Kee's Port, No. 101 as will appear by the record, said Lot not being confirmed to us by deed, we hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or improving thereon, as we are determined (it being our right and interest) to defend it by legal process.
ELIZABETH PARKER.
SALLY PARKER.
June 9, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living Franklin township, Westmoreland county, a black mare, supposed to be full blooded, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, has a small star in her forehead, branded I. S. on the nigh buttock, and is cut on each of her pasture joints. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN DUFF.
Pittsburgh, May , 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has established a FERRY over the Allegheny river, at the farm known by the name of Croghan's old farm, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh; where he proposes paying the greatest attention in keeping good boats, careful ferrymen, &c. and his prices will be as low as any on the rivers—those going to Franklin, Cussewago &c. will not find it out of their road to cross at this place.
CASPER WALTHOUR.
June 10, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near M'Kee's Port, a Dun Mare about thirteen hands high, supposed to be thirteen years old, her back much hurt, and blind of one Eye, the owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take her away.
JOHN CLARK.
June 10, 1796.

THOSE indebted to the firm of ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN & Co. are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said Firm are desired to present them, that payment may be made.
Pittsburgh, May 24, 1796.

Charles H. Swanengle,
GERMAN DOCTOR.
HEREBY informs the public, that he has just arrived at Greensburgh, where he means to practice PHYSIC, and attend all those who may please to call on him with the greatest punctuality, and upon the lowest terms.
Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, May 23, 1796.

John Irwin,
IS just opening for Sale at his Store, a neat and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale or Retail.
He has also for sale a quantity of warranted BOULTING CLOTHS and COPPER for Stills.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1796.

Advertisement.
AGREEABLY to instructions from his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, we shall offer for SALE the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, of Erie, Waterford, Franklin, and Warren, at the times and places herein specified, viz. the sale of that portion of the Town and Out Lots of the several Towns to be disposed of in the City of Philadelphia, will commence on Monday the 25th day of July next.—That portion of the Town and Out Lots to be disposed of at Carlisle, will commence at that Borough on Wednesday the third of August next—and the Sale of that portion of Town and Out Lots of the said Towns to be disposed of at Pittsburgh, will commence at that Borough on Monday the 15th day of August next. The plans will shew the situation of the several Towns.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
One moiety or half part of the purchase money of each and every Lot shall be paid within three months from and after the time of Sale. The other moiety or half part thereof within one year after the time of Sale, together with lawful interest—and whenever the payments are not so punctually made, the Sale shall be absolutely void and of no effect.
2d. The respective purchasers shall, within two years from and after the time of Sale, erect and build one house at least sixteen feet square, and containing at least one brick or stone chimney, on each and every Town Lot by them respectively purchased; and in case of failure, the sale shall be void, and all payments previously made shall thenceforth be forfeited to the Commonwealth.

LOTS of the TOWN of ERIE to be disposed of in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers					
1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254
1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260
1261	1262	1263	1264	1281	1282
1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288
1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302
1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308
1309	1310	1311	1312	1329	1330
1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336
1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342
1343	1344	1361	1362	1363	1364
1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370
1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376
1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398
1399	1400	1409	1410	1411	1412
1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418
1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424
1445	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446
1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452
1453	1454	1455	1456	1905	1906
1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1919	1920	1937	1938	1939	1940
1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1957	1958	1959	1960	1977	1978
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	2009	2010	2011	2012
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2041	2042	2043	2044	2049	2050
2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056
2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062
2063	2064	2081	2082	2083	2084
2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090
2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096
2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470
2471	2472	2481	2482	2483	2484
2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490
2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496
2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518
2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524
2525	2526	2527	2528	2545	2546
2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552
2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558
2559	2560	2577	2578	2579	2580
2581	2582	2583	2584	2593	2594
2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600
2601	2602	2603	2604	2005	2606
2607	2608	2625	2626	2627	2628
2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634
2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640
2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662
2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668
2669	2670	2671	2672	2689	2690
2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696
2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710
2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716
2717	2718	2719	2720	2737	2738
2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744
2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750
2751	2752	2769	2770	2771	2772
2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778
2780	2781	2782	2784	2784	2800
2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806
2807	2808	2817	2818	2819	2820
2821	2822	2821	2823	2824	2825
2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831
2832	3101	3102	3103	3104	3106
3107	3108	3117	3118	3119	3120
3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126
3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132
3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154
3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160
3161	3162	3163	3164	3181	3182
3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188
3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194
3195	3196	3213	3214	3215	3216
3217	3218	3219	3220	3229	3230
3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236
3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242
3248	3244	3261	3262	3263	3264
3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270
3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276
3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298
3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304
3305	3306	3307	3308	3322	3323
3324	3325	3326	3327	3333	3334
3335	3336	3337	3338	3339	3340
3341	3342	3343	3304	3365	3366
3367	3368	3369	3370	3371	3372
3373	3374	3375	3376	3377	3378
3379	3380	3381	3395	3396	3397
3398	3399	3400	3401	3402	3403
3404	3405	3406	3417	3418	3419
3423	3424	3425	3426	3427	3428
3429	3430	3431	3432	3433	3434
3435	3436	3437	3438	3439	3440
3441	3442	3443	3444	3445	3446
3447	3448	3449 and 3450.			

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Erie to be offered for sale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers					
152	154	155	156	233	234
235	236	241	242	243	244
247	248	249	250	256	278
274	279	280	281	282	285
286	287	288	293	294	295
290	366	366	367	307	308
373	374	375	376	379	380
381	382	387	383	401	404
405	408	406	412	413	520
521	524	526	527	530	533
5 4	535	536	537	538	5 9
540	541	542	542	544	545
546	547	548	549	550	551
552	553	554	555	556	557
558	527	578	579	580	581
582	582	584	585	586	587
588	589	590			

Lots in the Town of Erie, to be offered for sale in the Borough of Carlisle.

Numbers					
1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350
1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356
1357	1358	1359	1360	1 77	1378
1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384
1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390
1391	1392	1401	1402	1403	1404
1405	1406	1407	1408	1425	1426
1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432
1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438
1439	1440	1993	1994	1995	1996
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2028
2029	20 0	2031	2032	2033	2034
20 5	20 6	2037	2038	20 9	2040
2045	2046	2047	2048	2065	2066
2067	2068	2069	2070	2701	2072
2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078
2079	2080	2097	2098	2099	2100
2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2105
2016	2017	2018	2109	2110	2111
2112	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645
2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651
2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2673
2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679
2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685
2686	2687	2688	2607	2668	2699
2700	2701	2702	2703	2074	2721
2722	2723	2744	2725	2726	2727
2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733
2734	2735	2736	2750	2751	2754
2755	2756	2758	2759	2760	2761
2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767
2768	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789
2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795
2796	2797	2798	2709	2808	2809
2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815
2816	2817	2834	2835	2836	2837
2838	2839	2840			

2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846
2847 2848 3089 3090 3091 3092
3093 3094 3095 3096 3097 3098
3099 3100 3277 3278 3279 3280
3281 3282 3283 3284 3285 3286
3287 3288 3289 3290 3291 3292
3309 3310 3311 3312 3313 3314
3315 3316 3317 3318 3319 3320
3321 3322 3329 3330 3331 3332
3382 3383 3384 3385 3386 3387
3388 3389 3390 3390 3391 3392
3393 3392 3420 3421 and 3422

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Erie, to be offered for sale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 151 157 158 229 239
240 246 251 252 277 278 283
289 290 297 206 300 303 304
357 358 361 362 364 371 372
378 383 384 403 406 410 414
416 418 517 519 523 526 528
529 561 563 564 565 566 567
568 and 569.

Lots in the Town of Erie, to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269
1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276
1277 1278 1279 1280 1289 1290
1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296
1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318
1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324
1325 1326 1328 1889 1890 1891
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1898
1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902
1903 1904 1921 1922 1923 1924
1925 1926 1227 1928 1929 1930
1931 1232 1933 1934 1935 1936
1941 1942 1943 1944 1961 1962
1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
1975 1976 2113 2114 2115 2116
2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122
2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128
2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478
2479 2480 2497 2498 2499 2500
2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506
2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512
2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534
2585 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540
2541 2542 2543 2544 2585 2586
2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592
2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614
2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620
2621 2622 2623 2624 3109 3110
3111 3112 3113 3114 3115 3116
3133 3134 3135 3136 3137 3138
3139 3140 3141 3142 3143 3144
3145 3146 3147 3148 3165 3166
3167 3168 3169 3170 3172 3173
3174 3175 3176 3177 3178 3179
3180 3197 3198 3199 3200 3201
3202 3203 3204 3205 3206 3207
3208 3209 3210 3211 3221 3222
3223 3224 3225 3226 3227 3228
3245 3246 3247 3248 3249
3250 3251 3252 3253 3254
3255 3256 3257 3258 3259
3260 3344 3345 3346 3347
3348 3349 3350 3351 3352
3353 3354 3355 3356 3357
3358 3359 3360 3361 3362
3363 3407 3408 3409 3410
3411 3412 3313 3414 3415
3416 3561 3562 3563 3564
3565 3567 3568 3569 3570
3571 3572 3573 3573 3575
and 3576.

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Erie, to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 159 160 231 237 238
245 253 254 271 275 276
284 291 292 298 301 302
359 360 363 369 370 377
385 386 389 393 400 402
407 411 415 417 419 516
518 522 529 531 532 560
561 570 571 572 573 574
575 and 576.

Lots in the Town of Franklin to be offered for ſale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers 110 120 121 122 123
124 125 126 127 128 130
131 132 133 134 135 136
137 138 139 140 141 407
410 411 414 415 418 419
422 423 429 430 431 432
433 434 435 436 437 438
439 440 441 442 443 444
445 446 447 448 449 450
451 452 453 454 455 456
457 458 459 460 461 462
550 551 552 553 554 556
557 586 581 582 583 584
585 586 587 588 589 591
592 593 594 595 596 597
598 599 600 601 602 614
615 616 617 618 and 619

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Franklin, to be offered for ſale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15
17 19 21 23 25 29 31 33
35 36 38 41 43 45 47 69
71 73 75 95 97 101 103 105
107 109 and 111.

Lots in the Town of Franklin to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 142 143 144 145 146
147 148 149 150 151 152
153 154 155 156 157 158
159 160 161 162 163 164
463 464 464 466 467 468
469 470 471 472 473 474
475 476 541 542 543 544
545 546 547 548 549 573
571 575 577 and 578

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Franklin to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 2 6 10 14 18 22
26 32 40 46 70 74 96 100
104 108 112 and 116.

Lots in the Town of Franklin to be offered for Sale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 477 478 479 480
481 482 483 484 484 486
487 488 489 490 491 492
525 526 527 528 529 530
531 532 534 534 535 536
537 538 539 540 568 559
560 561 562 563 564 565
603 604 605 606 607 608
609 610 611 612 and 613

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Franklin to be offered for Sale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 4 8 12 16 20 24
28 31 39 42 48 72 76 102
106 110 114 and 118.

Lots in the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 107
108 109 110 111 112 113
114 115 116 117 117 118
131 132 133 134 136 137
138 139 141 142 143 144
145 149 195 196 197 198
199 200 202 202 203 204
205 206 282 283 284 285
286 287 288 289 290 291
292 293 294 295 296 297
298 355 350 357 358 359
360 361 362 363 364 365
366 367 368 369 and 370

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the city of Philadelphia.

Numbers 1 3 5 7 9 11 13
15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29
31 33 35 37 49 49 43 45
47 49 51 53

Lots in the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41
42 43 44 55 46 119 120 121 122
123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130.

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 2 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 34
38 42 46 50 54.

Lots in the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 207 208 209 210 211 212 213
214 215 216 217 218 266 267 268
269 270 271 272 274 275 276 277
278 280 281 300 308 309 310 311
312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319
320 321 322.

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Warren to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36
40 44 48 52.

Lots in the Town of Waterford to be offered for ſale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers 18 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 65 56
67 93 70 71 72 73 79 80 118
114 115 116 157 158 159 160 225
226 227 228 279 230 231 232 241
242 243 244 245 246 247 248 265
266 267 268 269 270 271 272 281
282 283 284 285 286 287 288 317
318 319 320 353 354 355 356 357
358 359 369 397

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Waterford, to be offered for ſale in the City of Philadelphia.

Numbers 9 10 11 12 13 14 24
25 28 29 41 42 45 46.

Lots in the Town of Waterford to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 73 74 75 187 118 119 120
153 154 155 165 165 167 168 185
186 187 188 201 202 203 204 205
206 207 208 313 314 315 316.

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Waterford, to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Carliſle.

Numbers 6 12 20 35 40 44 55 56

Lots in the Town of Waterford, to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Numbers 37 38 39 40 81 83 84
85 86 81 105 106 107 108 109
110 111 112 145 146 147 148 149
150 151 152 163 191 192 278 274
275 277 278 279 280 396.

Out Lots belonging to the Town of Waterford, to be offered for ſale in the Borough of Pittſburgh

Numbers 5 11 15 21 32 38 42 54

William Irvine, }
Andw Ellicott, } Agents.
George Wilſon, }

Philadelphia, May 26, 1796

*** The Plans of the Towns of Erie, Waterford, Franklin, and Warren, may be ſeen at the Prothonotary's Office in Pittſburgh at any time before the 15th of Auguſt next.

THE ſubſcribers duly authoriſed and inſtructed for that purpoſe by the Governor of this Commonwealth, will ſell at Public Sale, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at the houſe of WILLIAM MORROW, in PITTSBURGH, the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, within the Town and Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, which Lots had been formerly ſold, but reverted to the State on account of a default in paying the purchaſe money, viz.

Town Lots No.	*Out Lots No.*	*Acres*	*Perches*
79	11	9	83
80	12	8	122
9	179	10	
10	180	10	
11	181	10	
40	183	10	
72	254	10	
106	255	10	
100	256	10	
85	237	10	
121	216	10	
122	235	10	
123	234	10	
83	229	10	
17	228	10	
18	227	10	
19	226	10	
10	265	10	
14	231	10	

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ſix months, when the patents will iſſue. The firſt payment will be forfeited to the ſtate if the ſecond is not punctually made.

The elegant and convenient ſituation of theſe Lots is too well known to make any deſcription neceſſary. Further conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given by

PRESLEY NEVILL.
JOHN WILKINS, Jun.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

GENOA, *April* 4.

GREAT apprehenſions are entertained for the fate of Genoa. The very moment, when it was believed, that the French army was weakened for want of proviſions, we are informed that they are about to take that city in poſſeſſion, in which it is allowed a large part of the inhabitants will ſide with the French. Should the French ſucceed, they will by its great magazines and the great ſums of money depoſited in the St. George's Bank, be enabled to qualify their finances for the continuance of the war.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has made a preſent to the Duke de Polignac of 3000 peaſants. Will Britons believe the word is not miſapplied? That *peaſants* can, in fact, mean *Men?* How long they muſt ſay, will humanity pine beneath diſhonour? How long will 8000 millions of perſons ſubmit to the tyranny of a few, kiſs the hands that oppreſs them, and hug their galling chains? How happy then ſhould that people be, each of whoſe cottage is his caſtle, into which the rude hand of lawleſs power dare not enter; who is incited to induſtry by a conviction that its reward is ſecurely his own; and who is protected by the ſame laws that guard his ſovereign? Let Britons rejoice in the civil and religious liberty they poſſeſs, and commiſerate the others.

April 18.

Very large parties of recruits be exerciſed in the Park Bring them forward as faſt drill ſerjeants having received rally, to get their men ready the end of the month, when ſent to the regiments deſtined ſervice.

April 22.

The intelligence contained in bers, received down to the date of the preſent month, is of a ſ eſting deſcription than any hibited for a conſiderable ſe As we mentioned on Wednesday ſeems again advancing by hall the poſſeſſion of the centre of Tne directory are evidently their enemies cannot conceal their The proclamation they have iſ we have given in another part is a compoſition not likely to very powerfull effect. At length notice has been taken of the cor which has paſſed between Mr. W M. Barthelemi; this, however, from an Engliſh paper, and it is remarkable that at the very period ſing it, heavy penalties were the Council of Five Hundred who ſhould report accounts on the ty of foreign proſpects.

Nothing further is ſtated in the pers of a commencement of hoſ tween the Ruſſians and Turks, invaſion of Hanover by the Fren accounts we conſider as premature.

PARIS, April 12.

Afflicting news has been received the Department of Cher. The aſſemblage of Royaliſts which have been formed there are become more numerous, & have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is ſaid to be already in their hands, where they have deſtroyed all the Republican ſymbols, and hoiſted the White Flag. It is a Monſieur BOURGEOIS, an ex conſtituent, who is at the head of this inſurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither; and is taking the moſt active meaſures to put a ſtop to this rebellion and to diſcover the authors.

American Intelligence.

NORFOLK, June 4.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Martin Capt. N. Colley, in 46 days from London.

In the above veſſel came paſſenger, the Chevalier de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the court of Madrid to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 9.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, June 6.

"The bearer of this letter confirms the account of the capture of the Cork fleet, announced at Barbadoes by the ſloop of war, which was the only one that eſcaped. On receipt of this news which was brought on the 10th of May, the embargo which had laſted three months, was taken off. The ſame perſon announces alſo, that admiral Chriſtian had, near Madeira, fallen in with the Dutch fleet, and was taken."

Extract of a letter from Captain Go. Dominick, of the Ship Mount Vernon, late to Inſtant, of Wilmington, to Meſſ. Wallace and Francis.

Gentlemen,

"It is with regret I now have to inform you, of the unfortunate and unjuſt capture of the ſhip Mount Vernon, by the French ſchooner Flying Fiſh; we had got clear of our pilot more than two hours, had light airs from the S. S. E. Cape Henlopen bearing diſtant about 6 leagues, Thurſday June 9, at 8 A. M. when we obſerved the ſaid ſchooner about one league ahead, ſhe immediately bore down and gave us a ſhot, and ordered our boat on board, which we complied with, ſuppoſing that there was nothing wanting but to look our papers, knowing them to be perfectly clear and having nothing to fear, ſent the boat on board with the ſecond officer and four men to know their commands, all which they declined, and ſent the boat back with 14 armed men, with orders for me to bring the ſhips papers on board, leaving in the mean time, that the ſhip was laden with naval ſtores; being confident I could ſoon relieve them from their falſe ſuppoſitions went on board with my papers, which the moment they got hold of them, they kept without examining them, and ordered us to be a good prize. I then remonſtrated with them on the impropriety of their conduct towards American ſhips and the property of our citizens; the only anſwer I could get in return was, that they had good information from ſeveral coffee houſes in Philadelphia, one in particular which they ſaid was one of the firſt American houſes there, that we had ſpecie on board, and would not at all be adviſed of the contrary, &c. &c."

…ailed, on them to examine the manifest, port clearance, and regifter, which they did; and finding no naval ftores therein, they did not feem to doubt her being loaded with the only articles which is ftaves, fuftic, and logwood. The only plea they then had was, that *fince our treaty* with G. Britain, they had orders, and were determined to take every American veffel bound to or from Britifh ports, even on fufpicion of going to them. They after forcing us out of the fhip without even fuffering us to take all our baggage fent us all on board the faid fchooner Flying Fifh, which mounts fix nine pounders, has 75 men, muſketry, &c.

The captain and owner of the privateer has given his addrefs in his own hand writing; his name is Paris, living in north Front ſtreet, No. 309.

He alſo told us of a liſt of fhips that he had information of, and thofe of them that have not already failed he is determined to take. The names are as follows: Ships Atlantic, William Penn, Dominick Terry, with flour for Jamaica, Philadelphia, and the Mount Vernon, which I am now ſorry they have in their poſſeſſion.

After getting us all on board the privateer they ſtood in for Cape Henlopen road where they ſent us on board of a pilot boat where we now are. When we arrive I ſhall be able to give you a more particular account of our treatment, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. DOMINICK.

For the Aurora.

Mr. Bache,

The late capture of the ſhip Mount Vernon by the French privateer Flying Fiſh, has excited juſt alarms and apprehenſions, and given much room for ſpeculation. It does not appear as yet upon what grounds this capture was made, nor whether it was authoriſed by the conſtituted authorities of the French Republic. The diſpoſitions of France towards us are ſufficiently known to convince us that it is neither their wiſh nor their intereſt to engage in hoſtilities with this country, but from the diſſatisfaction and evident diſguſt which they have manifeſted at our late treaty with Great Britain and other acts of our government, we ought to be on our guard againſt ſuch meaſures (ſhort of actual hoſtility) as their reſentment might induce them to purſue. By merely enforcing their *exiſting laws* reſpecting the navigation of neutral veſſels, they have it in their power greatly to diſtreſs the navigation and commerce of the United States, and it ſeems not improbable that they may have been induced to adopt ſuch a meaſure. It appears therefore highly important, that thoſe laws ſhould be made known to our fellow citizens in order to enable them to take ſuch precautions as will ſecure them from their effects, in caſe France ſhould be determined to put them in force—For this reaſon I take the liberty to inclоſe to you for publication with a few explanatory notes and obſervations, a tranſlation of the regulation of the twenty firſt of July 1778. concerning the navigation of neutral veſſels, which having never been repealed, I underſtand is ſtill conſidered as a part of the laws of France, and has only been ſuſpended in practice during the preſent war out of reſpect to neutral nations, and particularly to the United States, the ally of France. I ſhall be happy if this publication can prove uſeful to the merchants of the United States, and I will rejoice if it ſhould be the means of ſaving a ſingle ſhip from capture or detention.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

A CITIZEN.

Regulation concerning the navigation of Neutral veſſels *in time of war*, [a] of the 26th July 1778.

The king having cauſed to be laid before him the former regulations concerning the navigation of neutral veſſels in time of war, his majeſty has thought proper to re enact the ſame, with ſuch additional articles as have appeared to him the moſt proper to preſerve the rights of neutral powers and the property of their ſubjects, without nevertheleſs authoriſing the abuſes that might be committed under colour of the neutral flag, and in conſequence, his majeſty has ordered, and does hereby order as follows;

Art. I. All veſſels of war are prohibited from arreſting the ſhips of neutral powers and bringing them into the ports of the kingdom, *even though they ſhould come out from or be bound to the port of an enemy*; excepting nevertheleſs thoſe that might be carrying ſuccours to blockaded, invented or beſieged places. With reſpect to neutral veſſels that might be laden with contraband articles and bound to the enemy, they may be arreſted, and the ſaid contraband articles ſhall be ſeiſed and confiſcated; but the veſſel and the remainder of their cargo ſhall be liberated, *unleſs the ſaid contraband articles ſhould amount to two thirds of the value of the cargo*; in which caſe the *ſhip and the whole cargo* ſhall be confiſcated. *His majeſty further reſerving to himſelf the right of revoking the liberty mentioned in the preſent article, if the enemy powers ſhall not make the ſame in like manner within ſix months from the publication of this regula-*

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…the number of neutral veſſels … and to make proof at ſea of the … neutral, by exhibiting their … bills of lading, invoices and other … papers, one of which at leaſt ſhall expreſsly and preciſely certify the property to be neutral; and as to ſuch charter parties and other documents as ſhall not be *ſigned*, they are to be conſidered as null and of no effect.

Art. III. All veſſels taken, of whatever nation they may be, whether neutral or *allies*, from which it ſhall be proved that papers have been thrown out, or *otherwiſe* ſuppreſſed or put away, *ſhall be declared lawful prize, together with their cargoes*, nor ſhall it be neceſſary to examine what thoſe papers were, by whom they were thrown overboard, or whether there remained ſuch other papers on board as might ſufficiently prove that the veſſel and her cargo belonged to friends or *allies*.

Art. IV. No paſſport or clearance ſhall ſerve more than one voyage; every ſuch paſſport or clearance ſhall be conſidered as null and void, if it be proved that the veſſel to which it was granted, was not at the time of granting the ſame within the dominions of the prince from whom it iſſued.

Art. V. No regard ſhall be paid to the paſſport of neutral powers, when thoſe who ſhall have obtained the ſame ſhall not have complied with, or ſhall have acted contrary to the directions thereof, or when the paſſports ſhall contain a different name of the veſſel from that which ſhall appear by the other ſhip papers, unleſs thoſe papers ſhall contain the proof of the alteration of the name and of the identity of the veſſel, and unleſs they are atteſted by the public officers of the place of her departure and regiſtered by the principal public officer of the ſame place.

Art. VI No regard ſhall likewiſe be paid to the paſſports granted by neutral or *allied* powers, either to the owners or maſters of veſſels, ſubjects to the ſtates in enmity with his majeſty, if they have not been naturalized or have not reſided within the dominions of the ſaid powers *three months before the commencement of hoſtilities*; nor ſhall the ſaid maſters or owners ſo naturalized enjoy the effects of their naturalization *if ſince obtaining the ſame they have returned into the dominions of the ſtates in enmity with his majeſty, to carry on their commerce.* [c]

Art. VII. No veſſels built in an enemy's country or who ſhall have been owned by an enemy, ſhall be conſidered as neutral or as the property of allies, if there ſhall not be found on board ſome authentic documents atteſted by public officers, that may aſcertain the date of the ſale, and prove that it was made to a neutral ally *previous to the commencement of hoſtilities* [d] and if the ſaid inſtrument of ſale or tranſfer ſhall not have been duly regiſtered before the principal officer of the place of departure, and ſigned by the owner or his attorney.

Art. VIII. With reſpect to enemy-built veſſels which ſhall have been captured by his majeſty's ſhips, thoſe of his allies or ſubjects during the war, and ſhall afterwards have been ſold to the ſubjects of allied or neutral ſtates, they ſhall not be conſidered as lawful prize, if there ſhall be found on board inſtruments of writing in legal form, duly atteſted by public officers authoriſed for that purpoſe, proving the ſale to have been made to neutrals or allies, either in the ports of France, or in thoſe of neutral or allied powers, in default of which documents proving the capture as well as the ſale, ſuch veſſels ſhall be adjudged lawful prize.

Art. IX. All foreign veſſels, on board of which there ſhall be a merchant, ſupercargo, clerk, captain or mate (*officier major*) from a country in enmity with his majeſty, or the crew of which (excluſive of the officers) ſhall be compoſed beyond one third of the ſubjects of enemy powers, or who ſhall not have on board the roll or liſt of the ſaid crew (*Role d'Equipage*) atteſted by the public officers of the neutral place from whence ſuch veſſel ſailed, ſhall be adjudged lawful prize. [e]

Art. X. Excepting nevertheleſs from the preceding article ſuch ſhips the captains or maſters of which ſhall be able to prove by documents found on board that they were obliged to take ſuch foreign officers or marines in ports which they might have put into, in order to replace their own neutral officers or mariners who had died during the voyage.

Art. XI. It is his majeſty's will, that no documents which may be produced after the capture ſhall receive credit or be of any uſe either to the owners of the ſaid veſſels or to the freighters of the goods laden therein, but on all occaſions, regard ſhall only be paid to the papers found on board. [f]

Art. XII. No neutral veſſel cleared out of the ports of the kingdom, and not having on board any goods or merchandiſe except what they ſhall have ſhipped here, ſhall be arreſted by French veſſels of war or privateers or brought back into the ports of the kingdom, on any pretence whatever.

Art. XIII. If any privateer ſhall act contrary to theſe regulations, the veſſels and cargoes by them taken (except goods liable to confiſcation) ſhall be reſtored, and they ſhall be decreed to pay damages to whom-

[illegible] concern[illegible]

Art. XIV. His majeſty intends that theſe regulations ſhall apply to ſuch veſſels as may be ſhipwrecked on the coaſts of his dominions.

Art. XV. His majeſty further orders that the title of the *marine ordinance of 81*, relative to captures ſhall be executed according to its form and tenor, inaſmuch as the ſame is not derogated from by the preſent regulation, which ſhall be read, publiſhed, regiſtered, &c.

Done at Verſailles, the 26th July, 1778.

LOUIS.

And underneath

DE SARTINE.

NOTES.

[a] For near a century paſt the government of France has iſſued ſimilar regulations at the commencement of every war, declaring the conduct that they would hold with reſpect to the neutral powers during the continuance of hoſtilities. Moſt of theſe regulations are to be found in 2d Valin, pages 246 a 252. They varied more or leſs from the rigour of the ordinance of Louis XIV by which enemy goods ſubjected a neutral ſhip to confiſcation, and they diſcriminated between different nations in conformity to ſubſiſting treaties. Theſe regulations were always temporary, and were to be in force only during the courſe of the war in which they were iſſued, and their title expreſſed it accordingly, *Reglement pour la Navigation, &c. pendant la guerre.* But Louis XVI having early adopted the liberal principle that *free ſhips make free goods* thought that it might be made the ground of a *permanent* regulation, and thus we found the preſent *reglement* to be made concerning the navigation of neutral veſſels in *time of war* without being limited to the war in which the nation was at that time engaged. Hence the preſent government of France did not think proper to iſſue a new regulation at the commencement of the preſent war, but left the former one to take its courſe as a law in force and unrepealed, though it ſeems that its rigour was much ſoftened in practice out of reſpect to neutral nations.

[b] Here we find the principle that *free veſſels make free goods*, eſtabliſhed and recognized by France, long before the neutral powers of Europe determined to aſſert it by force of arms. By the *reglement* of 1744. this principle was only extended to Denmark and the United Provinces to which France was bound by particular treaties (See art. 14th 2d Valin 251.) But now it was extended to all neutrals without exception. But at the ſame time another principle not leſs important was declared by Louis XVI to wit, that the belligerent power was no longer bound to reſpect enemy property on board of neutral veſſels than while neutrals cauſed their flag to be reſpected and ſecured to their friends the advantages of reciprocity. Hence the king reſerved to himſelf the right to depart from the principle *free ſhips make free goods* if the ſame was not recognized within a limited time by the other belligerent powers.

[c] It has been a principle long ſince adopted by France to allow no legal effects to the naturalization of their enemies in a neutral country in time of war, inſomuch as ſuch legal effects might affect their rights or intereſts as a belligerent power. This ſeems to have been intended to prevent the numerous frauds that might take place in this reſpect in time of hoſtilities. It is well known how eaſy naturalizations were obtained during the late war at Oſtend, St. Thomas's and many other places, and to what extent the property of the ſubjects of Belligerent powers was covered under colour of the neutral flag. In like manner, and with like appearance of reaſon, neutral powers have refuſed to allow legal effects to the naturalization of their citizens in Belligerent countries during the war, ſo as to effect their neutral rights. Thus in the caſe of the ſhip *Vrouw Chriſtiana Magdalena* a prize made and brought into the United States under a French commiſſion by Capt. Talbot, who had been naturalized in the French dominions during the preſent war, and probably with a view to obtain a commiſſion to cruiſe againſt the enemies of France, the ſupreme court of the United States after a long and ſolemn argument decreed the prize to be reſtored to her former owner with damages, not allowing any legal effects to the naturaliſation of Captain Talbot, ſo as to effect the neutrality of the United States, though in any other point of view it ſeems they could not legally have queſtioned its validity.

[d] This article ſeems to be grounded on the ſame principle with the former. It applies to *veſſels*, as the other does to *citizens or ſubjects*.

[e] This article ſeems to claſh with the 22d article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and France, and with the principle of *free ſhips, free* goods. In our treaty the liberty of *perſons* (unleſs military) is ſtipulated as well as that of merchandiſe, and it is natural to ſuppoſe that an enemy cargo on board of a neutral veſſel will be entruſted to the direction of a ſupercargo of the nation to which the merchandiſe belongs. It is therefore probable that if a queſtion ſhall ariſe in which this article and the treaty ſhall have to be taken together into conſideration, the treaty will be conſidered as paramount, and receive a faithful execution.

[f] It is to be remarked that this article differs entirely from the Britiſh juriſprudence, which allows of affidavits made after the capture & other extraneous proofs. In France, priſes are tried merely on the papers found on board, the *procès verbal* of the captors and the examination of the captured. It will therefore be highly prudent in our merchants to take care to have on board their veſſels proper ſea letters, and all other neceſſary evidences of their neutral property, and not to truſt to after proofs, which might not be admitted.

Pittsburgh, July 2.

Wedneſday laſt ſailed from this place for Fort Waſhington, Gen. Wayne—it is expected that immediately on his arrival at Greenville the army will move towards Detroit, every preparation being made for that purpoſe.

Accounts from Niagara, (via Preſqu'Iſle) to the 5th ult. mention, that, at that date the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of the Garriſon, there being no American Troops yet arrived—they had, however heard of Troops being on their way from Albany. Flour was at Sixteen Dollars per Barrel at Niagara,—not long ſince it was at Six.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, *June* 18.

Several arrivals yeſterday from Europe. News no later than before, except,

That hoſtilities has recommenced between the French and Auſtrians, near the Electorate of Hanover.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 24.

We were laſt evening favoured with a London paper, the SUN, of the twenty ſeventh of April, containing a French official account of A COMPLEAT DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRO SARDINIAN ARMY, with immenſe loſs. The SUN, our readers ſhould obſerve, is a rank miniſterial paper, and would willingly extenuate if there was room.

This paper is received by the Iris, at New-York, from Falmouth. [Particulars in our next.]

The Commiſſioners appointed to aſcertain the true St. Croix river, are about to ſail from Boſton, for Halifax, whence they will proceed on their propoſed reſearch.

LOST, on the twenty ſecond day of June, on the road from Waſhington to Pittſburgh, a bundle containing a lady's tamboured muſlin dreſs and a blue ſash.—A reward of Two Dollars will be paid to any perſon that will bring it to the ſign of the Green Tree, in Pittſburgh.

July 1, 1796.

THE partnerſhip of Plumer and Gormly being mutually diſſolved, they requeſt thoſe indebted to ſaid firm to call and ſettle their accounts with ſaid Gormly, as the books will remain in his hands until the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which period a final ſettlement muſt take place; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring them forward before that time for adjuſtment.

Gormly carries on the buſineſs as formerly at the old ſtand, and Plumer has removed oppoſite to Doctor Richardſon's, where he carries on the Scythe making and Blackſmith Buſineſs

PLUMER & GORMLY.

Pittſburgh, July 1, 1796.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of John Curry, near Pittſburgh, about the 6th of June, inſtant, a Dark Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder A. B. Whoever will deliver ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN HANNAH.

June 18, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the night of the 19th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber in Unity townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, an Apprentice Lad named JOHN STORY, about fifteen years of age, ſuppoſed about five feet ſix inches high, ſtout made, round, fat and ruddy face, ſhort brown hair, rather inclined to curl, with a ſcar on the forepart of his head; had on and took with him a dark coloured broad cloth coat, fuſtian overalls and tow trowſers, two or three ſhirts, a half worn drab coloured great coat, a home made cloth jacket lined with white flannel, a pair of new ſhoes tied with ſtrings, and a half worn fine hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice ſo that his maſter may get him ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE SMITH.

June 24, 1796.

Monday next closes Twenty Years since the United States of America became an Independent Nation.

At a time when some of our Citizens appear disposed to view Monarchial Power with different eyes than those which they viewed it in 1776, and also to shew the rising generation the motives which influenced the Citizens of America at that time, we hope it will not be amiss to republish the Declaration of Independence, which gave birth to the Freedom of our country.

A Declaration

By the Representatives of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN CONGRESS assembled,

July 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness--That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; & accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws, in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act, which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war--in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the *United States of America in General Congress* assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and, of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connexion, between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New-Hampshire. Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Mathew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island &c. Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut. Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New-York. William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey. Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania. Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John [illegible], Geo. Clymer, James Smith, George [illegible], James Wilson, George Ross.

Delaware. Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland. Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia. George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton,

North Carolina. William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina. Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun. Thomas Lynch, junior Arthur Middleton.

Georgia. Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Norris Morrison, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

MARTHA MORRISON, Execx:
JAMES KIRWIN, Executor.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1796.

Notice is hereby given to all those that have accounts with the subscriber to come and settle on or before the first of August next, as I shall leave this place soon after, and will be obliged to put into the hands of a proper person all accounts not settled at that time.

JOHN CUMMINS.

Nine Mile Run, Allegheny county, June 14, 1796.

BY *virtue of authority in us vested by the last Will and Testament of Col. William Butler, late of Allegheny county, deceased, we offer for Sale, a Tract of Land of the first quality, situate in Westmoreland county, on the waters of Brush creek, about two miles from Tegarden's old place, on the Hunga's town old road to Pittsburgh, there are upwards of 50 acres cleared and under cultivation. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder in two equal yearly payments, with interest from the date, giving approved security. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to Jane Butler, in Pittsburgh, or Robert Galbraith, 12 miles out, on Forbes's old road,*

JANE BUTLER, Executrix.
ROBERT GALBRAITH, Executor

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1796.

Whereas I gave my bond for three hundred dollars, payable on the first day of October next, to Jeremiah Sergent, of Harrison county and state of Virginia, in case he, the said Sergent, did on that day make me a good and sufficient warrantee deed for a certain tract of land lying in said county, and bounded on the Little Kanhawa, but am now fully persuaded, that it is out of his power to fulfil his contract. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

CHRISTIAN STEVENS.

Hampshire county, Virginia, May 23 1796.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment on a note of hand given by me to Samuel Stoops, of M'Keel's Post, calling for one hundred and seventeen pair of shoes, dated the 16th of February 1796. I will not pay it until he complies with his contract

HANS MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, June 6 1796

Whereas my wife Elizabeth hath left my bed and board without any just cause, I do therefore warn all persons from trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

J. MACLEAVE.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1796.

A good Store and Counting Room, to be Let.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1796.

FOR SALE BY

J. Morner or J. G. [illegible]

A Quantity of Philadelphia SOLE LEATHER, BOOT and BEN SOLES, where shoemakers may be supplied on reasonable

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1796.

N.B. And a quantity of Harness Leather.

Holland Company Land.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of Allegheny river and French creek, affording an interesting variety of arable and meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement. All the advantages of soil, climate and situation are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Alleghany mountains, is mild, pure and healthy, and the rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the free navigation of the northern lakes and southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the eastern and Atlantic states will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years pass through this delightful country to all the western world. This, added to the natural productions, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price with every thing necessary for their health and happiness. To those who are determined to settle in the country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms.--To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, or gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to sober, honest, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and consisting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esquire, where all the necessaries, and many of the conveniences for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected--a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek. All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cozenove, at New Geneva, in Fayette county; to Messrs. Denny and Beeler, at Pittsburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, Esq at Franklin; or at Cussewago, in Mr. Mead's settlement, about 40 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

May 18, 1796.

All persons are hereby forwarned from taking an assignment on five notes of hand that I gave to Robert M'Gee; the first three are due in April 1797, April 1797, and April 1798, they each are for ten pounds eight shillings; the other two for seven pounds twelve shillings each, are due in 1799 and 1800. as I am determined not to pay any of them, unless he fulfils the contract for which said notes were given.

ADAM HI[illegible]

Allegheny county, June 7, 17[illegible]

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